बेरोजगार हों, संलग्न विवरणी में दी गई है। [देखिये परिशिष्ट 184, अनुपत्र संख्या 67]

(ग) नौवीं योजना दृष्टिकोण पर्याप्त उत्पादक रोजगार सृजित करने तथा गरीबी का उन्मूलन करने की दृष्टि से कृषि एवं ग्रामीण विकास को प्राथमिकता देने की परिकल्पना की गई है। बेरोजगारी तथा अल्प-रोजगार की उच्च दरों की प्रवृत्ति वाले क्षेत्रों में श्रम सघन सैक्टरों, सब-सैक्टरों तथा प्रौद्योगिकियों पर संकेन्द्रण से विकास प्रक्रिया में अधिक उत्पादक रोजगार स्वतः ही सृजित होगा। इससे बेरोजगार इंजीनियर, स्नातक तथा अन्य डिप्लोमाधारी लाभान्वित होंगे।

श्रम न्यायालय

2206. **श्री चीमनभाई हरीभाई शुक्ला:** क्या श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) देश के संविधान के अंतर्गत श्रम न्यायालयों को किस-किस प्रकार के अधिकार दिये गये हैं जिससे श्रम न्याय प्रक्रिया को अधिक कारगर बनाया जा सके;

(ख) क्या श्रमिकों की बढ़ती हुई समस्याओं को देखते हुये देश के सभी न्यायालयों को और ज्यादा अधिकार प्रदान करने का कोई प्रस्ताव है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार लंबित मामलों के शीघ्र निपटान के लिये गुजरात समेत सभी राज्यों में श्रम न्यायालयों की संख्या बढ़ाने का विचार रखती है?

श्रम मंत्री (डा॰ सत्य नारायण जटिया) (क) भारत सरकार ने औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 की द्वितीय अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट किसी विषय से संबंधित औद्योगिक विवादों का न्याय निर्णय न करने और ऐसे अन्य कृत्यों का निष्पादन करने के लिये जो उन्हें अधिनियम के अधीन सौंपे जाएं, औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 की धारा 7 के अधीन श्रम न्यायालयों का गठन किया है। औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 की द्वितीय अनुसूची, जिसमें श्रम न्यायालय की अधिकारिता के भीतर के मामले शामिल हैं, में निम्नलिखित शामिल हैं:

1. स्थायी आदेशों के तहत किसी नियोक्ता द्वारा जारी किये गये किसी आदेश का स्वाम्य अथवा उसकी वैधता;

2. स्थायी आदेशों की अनुप्रयुक्तता और निर्वचन;

3. कामगार की पदच्युति अथवा बरखास्तगी जिसमें गलत ढंग से बरखास्त किये गये कामगार का पुनर्पदप्रतिष्ठापन या राहत का दिया जाना भी शामिल है;

4. किसी पारम्परिक राहत या सुविधा को वापस लिया जाना;

5. हड़ताल या तालाबंदी का अविधिमान्य या अन्यथा होना;

6. तृतीय अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट न किये गये अन्य मामले।

(ख) जी, नहीं।

(ग) केन्द्रीय सरकार का नवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान जहां जरूरी समझा जाता है, वहां केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण सह श्रम न्यायालयों का गठन करने का प्रस्ताव है।

Welfare Schemes for Agricultural Labourers

2207. **DR. JAGANNATH MISHRA:** Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the welfare schemes formulated for the agricultural labourers during the last three years;

(b) the financial allocation made by the Union Government for the said schemes during the Eighth Five Year Plan and for the current year; and

(c) the achievements made under the schemes and the number of persons benefited?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): (a) to (c) Some of the major schemes undertaken for the welfare of the rural workers including agricultural workers include:—

(i) *Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP)*—

Under this scheme, financial assistance is provided for acquiring income generating assets, comprising of varying mix of subsidies and term credit at differential rates for small farmers, marginal farmer, agricultural labourers and rural artisans with special provision for SC/STs and women. Allocation under the scheme for VIIIth Plan was Rs. 6650.00 crores.

Families assisted under the scheme were:—

1994-95	2215421
1995-96	2089400
1996-97	1923525
1997-98	1697090

(ii) *Jawahar Rojgar Yojna (JRY)*

This scheme aims at generation of additional gainful employment and creation of productive community assets. This scheme has been intensified in 120 backward districts of the country where there is concentration of unemployment and under employment. Allocation under the scheme for the VIIIth Plan was Rs. 18,400.00 crores. Mandays generated under the scheme were:—

1994-95	9517.070 lakhs
1995-96	8958.25 lakhs
1996-97	2591.59 lakhs
1997-98	3949.13 lakhs

(iii) *Training of Rural Youth for Self Employment (TRYSEM)*

The scheme aims at skill upgradation of rural youth for self employment and at providing basic technical and managerial skill to take self-employment and wage employment. Under this scheme, 50% of the participants should be Scheduled Castes, 40% women and 3% physically handicapped. During the years 1994-95, 1995-96 and 1996-97 Rs. 14.00 crores, Rs. 45.25 crores and Rs. 45.25 crores, respectively were allocated under the scheme. Youths trained under the scheme were as under:—

1994-95	281874
1995-96	301651
1996-97	199688
1997-98	242025

(iv) *Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS)*

On 2nd October, 1993, a new scheme known as 'Employment Assurance Scheme' was launched in 1752 identified backward blocks throughout the country. It seeks to provide assured wage employment of 100 days of unskilled manual work in lean agricultural season. This scheme has since been extended to all rural blocks. As it is a demand driven scheme, no allocation of funds is made under this scheme. Mandays generated under the scheme were as under:—

1994-95	2739.56 lakhs
1995-96	3465.27 lakhs
1996-97	1892.02 lakhs
1997-98	4685.02 lakhs

(v) Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA)

This scheme was launched in 1982-83 for bringing out economic and social upliftment of rural women belonging to families below the poverty line using a group approach for taking up income generating activities suited to their skills and aptitude. The scheme operates in conjunction with TRYSEM and IRDP. During VIIIth FiveYear Plan, Rs. 195.00 crores were allocated for the scheme. Groups benefitted during the scheme were as under:—

1994-95	592026
1995-96	697088
1996-97	580434
1997-98	344445

(vi) *National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP)*

The Government have taken up a new scheme with effect from 15.8.1995 namely National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP). This Programme has three components viz. old age pension, survivor benefit in the case of death of primary bread winner of households below poverty line and maternity benefit for first two live births to poor women, which will also substantially benefit agriculture workers. Total allocation under old age pension scheme during 1995-96, 1996-97 was Rs. 29706.66 lakhs and 50736.88 lakhs respectively. Allocation under 'family benefit' during 1995-96, 1996-97 was Rs. 15448.65 lakhs and 26372.04 lakhs respectively and under 'maternity benefit' the allocation was Rs. 8736.53 lakhs and Rs. 14469.43 lakhs respectively.

There are other schemes like 'Million Wells Scheme' under which during the

year 1994-95, 1995-96 and 1996-97, 158780, 142685 and 51521 (upto November, 196) wells respectively were constructed; Draught Prone Areas Programme (DRAP) under which an expenditure of Rs. 1742 crores had been incurred upto 1994-95 on treatment of areas under the core sector activities of land development water resource development and afforestation of 57.29 lakhs hectares of land; Desert Development Programme (DDP), under which an expenditure of Rs. 595.51 crores had been incurred upto 1994-95 on core activities on 5.52 lakh hectares of land.

3. The Central and the various State Governments have taken up several insurance and social security schemes like Group Insurance Scheme for Landless Agricultural Labourers in 1987 under the Social Security Fund being operated by the LIC for providing insurance cover to all landless agricultural labourers in the age group of 18—60 years and the Insurance Scheme for IRDP beneficiaries in 1980. Besides, State Governments are running old age pension schemes with varying eligibility criteria and pension rates. The Government have also adopted a multi-dimenstional course of action to further improve the socio-economic conditions of agricultural labourers by improving infrastructural facilities, diversification to non-farm activities continued operation of various skill improvement, poverty alleviation, development and financial assistance programmes. Total allocation for rural development during the VIIIth Plan was 30,000 crores as against 16500 crores for the VIIth Plan.

Non-Payment of Statutory Dues

2208. **SHRIMATI CHANDRA KALA PANDEY:**
SHRI DIPANKAR MUKHERJEE:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether 50 MPs had submitted a memorandum on 5th August, 1997 to the then Prime Minister on the issue of non-payment of statutory dues to the workers of CPSUs; and

(b) if so, the action taken so far to clear the dues?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government constituted a Group of Ministers (GOM) to study the problems of non-payment of statutory dues to workers employed in CPSUs and to evolve a strategy for liquidation of these arrears. The GOM met on 29.8.97. However, no final recommendations could be made by the GOM with the dissolution of the Parliament. The present Govt. has apprised of the problem. A provision of Rs. 1482 crores has been made in the Union Budget for 1998-99 for non-plan loans to public sector enterprises mainly for payment of salaries and wages to employees of sick and convalescent PSUs.

Fresh look to define 'Industry'

2209. **SHRI JALALUDIN ANSARI:**
SHRI J. CHITHARANJAN:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item appearing in the Times of India dated the 13th March, 1998 under the caption "SC recommends fresh look at definition of Industry"; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): (a) and (b) The Division Bench of the Supreme Court in Civil Appeal Nos. 1720 & 1721 of 1990 in respect of Coir Board Ernakulam, Cochin & Another Vs. Indira Devi P.S. & Others had decided on 4.3.98 that the matter regarding definition of "industry" under the I.D. Act be placed before the Hon'ble Chief Justice of India to consider whether a larger